

## Coast Guard, DHS

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watch or work station for a person whose cabin, stateroom, or berthing area (and the exposure suits stowed in that location) is readily accessible to the station.

(c) Each exposure suit on a MODU must be of a type approved under 46 CFR 160.171.

(d) Each exposure suit must have a personal flotation device light that is approved under 46 CFR 161.012. Each light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the exposure suit.

(e) Each exposure suit on a MODU must be provided with a whistle of the ball type or multi-tone type, of corrosion resistant construction, and in good working order. The whistle must be attached to the exposure suit by a lanyard without hooks, snaps, clips, etc., that is long enough to permit the whistle to reach the mouth of the wearer. If the lanyard allows the whistle to hang below the waist of the wearer, the whistle must be stowed in a pocket on the exposure suit, or with the lanyard coiled and stopped off.

(f) No stowage container for exposure suits may be capable of being locked.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984, as amended by CGD 84-090, 50 FR 3904, Jan. 29, 1985; USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40057, June 29, 2000]

### Subpart 144.30—Requirements for Foreign MODU's

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 67 Stat. 462 (43 U.S.C. 1333) as amended; 49 CFR 1.46(z).

#### § 144.30-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to each MODU engaged in OCS activities that is documented under the laws of a foreign nation.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984]

#### § 144.30-5 Exposure suits.

Each foreign MODU must meet the requirements of §144.20-5 of this chapter, except as follows:

(a) Exposure suits (immersion suits, survival suits, etc.) approved by the nation under which the MODU is documented may be used in lieu of suits approved under 46 CFR 160.071, provided that they are accepted by the Com-

mandant as providing equivalent thermal protection to the wearer. (Requests for acceptance of such suits should be sent to Commandant (CG-ENG-4), Attn: Lifesaving and Fire Safety Division, U.S. Coast Guard Stop 7509, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20593-7509, along with technical data supporting the thermal performance of the suits.)

(b) Personal flotation device lights approved by the nation under which the MODU is documented may be used in lieu of lights approved under 46 CFR 161.012.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984, as amended by CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988; CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996; USCG-2010-0351, 75 FR 36283, June 25, 2010; USCG-2014-0410, 79 FR 38435, July 7, 2014]

## PART 145—FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Sec.

145.01 Portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers.

145.05 Classification of fire extinguishers.

145.10 Locations and number of fire extinguishers required.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 633, 63 Stat. 545; sec. 4, 67 Stat. 462; 14 U.S.C. 633; 43 U.S.C. 1333.

### § 145.01 Portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers.

On all manned platforms and on all unmanned platforms where crews are continuously working on a 24-hour basis, approved type portable fire extinguishers and/or approved type semi-portable fire extinguishers shall be installed and maintained. On all unmanned platforms where crews are not continuously working on a 24-hour basis, approved type portable fire extinguishers and/or approved type semi-portable fire extinguishers are required to be installed and maintained only when crews are working thereon.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

### § 145.05 Classification of fire extinguishers.

(a) Portable and semi-portable extinguishers shall be classified by a combination letter and number symbol. The letter indicating the type of fire

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which the unit could be expected to extinguish, and the number indicating the relative size of the unit.

(b) The types of fire will be designated as follows:

(1) “A” for fires in ordinary combustible materials where the quenching and cooling effects of quantities of water, or solutions containing large percentages of water, are of first importance.

(2) “B” for fires in flammable liquids, greases, etc., where a blanketing effect is essential.

(3) “C” for fires in electrical equipment where the use of a non-conducting extinguishing agent is of first importance.

(c) The number designations for size will start with “I” for the smallest to “V” for the largest. Sizes I and II are considered portable extinguishers. Sizes III, IV and V are considered semi-portable extinguishers which shall be fitted with suitable hose and nozzle or other practicable means so that all portions of the space concerned may be covered. Examples of size graduations for some of the typical portable and semi-portable extinguishers are set forth in Table 145.05(c).

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TABLE 145.05(c)—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS

Classification		Soda-acid and water, gallons	Foam, gallons	Carbon dioxide, pounds	Dry chemical, pounds
Type	Size				
A .....	II .....	2½	2½		
B .....	II .....		2½	15	10
C .....	II .....			15	10
B .....	V .....		40	100	50

(d) All portable and semi-portable extinguishers shall have permanently attached thereto a durable name plate giving the name of the item, the rated capacity in gallons or pounds, the name and address of the person or firm for whom approved, and the identifying mark of the actual manufacturer.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956, as amended by CGFR 58-28, 23 FR 6880, Sept. 6, 1958]

### § 145.10 Locations and number of fire extinguishers required.

(a) Approved portable and semi-portable extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with Table 145.10(a).

(b) Semi-portable extinguishers shall be located in the open so as to be readily seen.

TABLE 145.10(a)—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS

Space	Classification	Quantity and location
<b>SAFETY AREAS</b>		
Communicating corridors .....	A-II .....	1 in each main corridor not more than 150 feet apart. (May be located in stairways.)
Radio room .....	C-II .....	1 in vicinity of exit.
<b>ACCOMMODATIONS</b>		
Sleeping accommodations .....	A-II .....	1 in each sleeping accommodation space. (Where occupied by more than 4 persons.)
<b>SERVICES SPACES</b>		
Galleys .....	B-II or C-II .....	1 for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof for hazards involved.
Storerooms .....	A-II .....	1 for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof located in vicinity of exits, either inside or outside of spaces.
<b>MACHINERY SPACES</b>		
Gas-fired boilers .....	B-II (CO <sub>2</sub> or dry chemical).	2 required.
Gas-fired boilers .....	B-V .....	1 required. <sup>1</sup>
Oil-fired boilers .....	B-II .....	2 required.
Oil-fired boilers .....	B-V .....	2 required. <sup>1</sup>
Internal combustion or gas turbine engines .....	B-II .....	1 for each engine. <sup>2</sup>
Electric motors or generators of open type .....	C-II .....	1 for each 2 motors or generators. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not required where a fixed carbon dioxide system is installed.

<sup>2</sup> When installation is on weather deck or open to atmosphere at all times 1 B-II for each three engines is allowable.

<sup>3</sup> Small electrical appliances, such as fans, etc., shall not be counted or used as basis for determining number of extinguishers required.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]